

fragrance through a dipping process wherein a fragrant media is in a liquid state and first member 12 is immersed therein. The liquid state is usually obtained through heating to a predetermined temperature as is known in the art. Upon removal of first member 12 from the fragrant media, excess media may be removed therefrom through agitation such that the interstices of first member 12 are not obscured thereby. The fragrant media forms a solid state as a result of the lowered temperature and is accordingly maintained upon first member 12. The fragrant media does not require further activation by manual or other means. Upon installation, a predetermined fragrance is emitted from the fragrant media.

Now also referring to Figure 8, an alternate preferred embodiment is illustrated for incorporating at least a fragrant element 24 within first member 12. A plurality of fragrant elements 24 may be enclosed within two layers of first member 12 and maintained therein by the peripheral attachment of frame 14. The fragrant element 24 does not require further activation by manual or other means. Upon installation, a predetermined fragrance is emitted from the fragrant element 24. The size of the fragrant elements 24 may be used to dictate the length of time that the fragrance will emanate therefrom as determined by the surface-to-volume ratio. For example, the surface area ( $s$ ) of a sphere is proportional to the square of the sphere's radius ( $r$ ). The volume ( $v$ ), however, is proportional to the cube of the radius ( $r$ ). Accordingly, as spheres increase in volume, their surface area increases only as the  $2/3$  power of the volume, signifying that the increase in area is less than fully proportional to that in volume. Thus, bigger spheres have less surface area per unit of volume than little spheres and therefore bigger spheres sublime at a lower rate than little spheres and last longer than little spheres.